### H. BELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS OF VOLUME XIL

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## ODE .- MRS. HEMANS.

The breaking waves dash'd high On a stern and rock-bound coast, And the woods against a stormy sky Their giant branches toss'd

And the heavy night hung dark, The hills and waters o'er, When a band of exiles moor'd their bark On the wild New England shore

Not as the conqueror comes, They, the true-hearted came, Not with the roll of the stirring drums, Or the trumpet that sings of fame

Not as the flying come, In silence and in fear; They shook the depths of the desert's gloom, With their hymns of lofty cheer

And the stars heard and the sea, And the sounding aisles of the dim wood the best friend he has ever known. To the anthem of the free

From his nest by the white wave's foam, And the rocking pines of the forest roar'd-This was their welcome home!

What sought they thus nfar? Bright jewels of the mine? The wealth of seas, the spoils of war? They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Av. call it holy ground: The spot where first they trod! They have left unstain'd what there the Freedom to worship God!

# DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

BOTLING VEGETABLES AND MEATS. In boil ing vegetables, they should not be put into the water until it is fully heated, and then there should

posite procedure to be observed. They require to be put into the water while it is cold; or, i case of fowls, while the water is a little warm then, instead of rapid boiling, the water should b merely simmered. By this process, the meat made tender, while by heree boiling it is lardene and made tough - Peach Former

manner of cooking, boiling, broiling, roasting of laking of both regetables and meats. Having heard the suggestion that pointoes should be puwhile warming the feet in kitchen at the time of cooking an early breakfast, we saw the water boiling before the man had brought in the note toes, taken that morning from the ground. The soil of the and in was so rich as to make the pe burstine from the tender skin, and mealy as the best potatoes raised upon the rich grounds apon our neighboring highlands .- Farmers Monthly

TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER IN WINTER. W. often hear the complaint that butter made in the winter is poor. Ours was so for several sensors It was very slow in coming, and frothy, white, and sometimes bitter; while butter made from the some kind of milk in the warm season was good. I devised many plans for improvement, such as when brought from the cow, afterwards setting it in either a cold or warm place as most convenient tumn or dry feed in winter had upon it. Since which time we have made, with fifteen minutes churning, purer, sweeter, and more yellow butter than we ever made in summer—and sometimes from the frozen cream gradually warmed. And were it not that the increase of manufacturies, the pursuit of fashion, and other causes combined, render helping hands in a dairy-room now-a-days very scarce. I should be at the trouble of scalking ilk before setting it during the summer, as

OUT MUCH EXPENSE.—Beat up four spoonfuls of flour with a pint of milk and four eggs to a good batter, nutmeg and sugar to your tasts, butter tea-cups, fill them three parts full, and send them to the oven. A quarter of an hour will bake them

one in as hot water as possible, with hard soap SHRINKING OF FLANNEL-Enclose new flan

nel in a bag; put it into a boiler with cold water; heat and boil it. It will never shrink any more after this operation, and should then be made up

WASHING FLANNEL-If white, it should be

BROOM CORN.-It is asserted by those who have made ample experiments, that the seed of broom corn possesses the property of fattening sheep more rapidly than that of any other vegeta-ble known. In the Boston Ploughman it is stated in an article on this subject, that Albert Hibbard, Esq., of North Hadley, makes use of all the seed of his broom corn for this purpose—that the ani-mals are remarkable fond of it, and will fatter more rapidly than on Indian corn.—Hens are also very fond of it, and so are swine, in feeding and futtening which we have found it highly valuable

FEEDING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.-If one cov daily treads three pounds of hay under foot in the mud, she will waste about a hundred pounds per ton per month. At this rate, how many times,

# MISCELLANY.

### JACK BRAMBLE'S FAMILY BIBLE.

PART I. "You certainly have a strange way of show ing your grief at the death of a relative," said Quibble, a smile lurking in his eyes, although he attempted to look serious; "but allow me to congratulate you, Jack, upon your good for-tune. I hope he may have left you something

"I hope so too," said Jack from the botton "But come," said Quibble, "get to work and

copy that deed."

Jack once more mounted the stove and wen to work, but he wrote mechanically—his tho'ts were anywhere but upon the paper before him—and he made so many ludicrous b'unders that at last old Quibble said there was no use of his working any more, and that Jack night take a holiday.'
Of all other days in the year, this one ap-

peared to Jack the longest and most tiresome be had ever known; but as all things must have an end, so had this, and eight o'clock in the evening beheld Jack standing upon the steps of lawyer B's office, with a beating heart and terribly nervous feelings. He was soon ushered into the office where he found the other two relations, (very distant ones, but who now felt very near.) together with a few friends, already assembled. The will was broken open with all due formality, and read thus:

I, Richard Bramble, of the city of London

England, being of sound disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this for my last will and testament.

To my second cousin, Thomas Jones, l give and bequeath the sum of five thousand To his brother Augustus Jones, five thou

To my well beloved nephew, John Bramble if still alive, I give and bequeath my old Family Bible, which I hope he will always preserve, as I think he will find it to be, as I have,

"The devil he does?" exclaimed Jack in a perfect agony of rage and disappointment— What the mischief does he think I want with a Bible? Why, I have two already. If it was only a watch or a gun; but a-a Pashaw! I

an get one anywhere."
All condoled with Jack upon his singular ill-fortune, and Lawyer Brown handed him his share of the property, carefully wrapped up and directed to his name, the manner of which it had been received from America.

Unfortunate Jack! As he took it up, and

sutting it under his arm, walked out of the course, never did he in his whole life feel so trong antipathy to the holy volume he now arried. The tears started into his eyes, poor fellow, as he gazed upon its mouldering form. nd once or twice he had more than resolved o throw it into the street:—but something whispered in his heart it would be wrong and

"Never mind," said Jack. "Pll keep the old ook anyhow, just for fun-just to look at when get a little too high; it will sober me, I know, soon as soda water." So carrying it up to the top shelf of his closet, and then with a hea-cy heart, with all his bright golden visions of e fature dissolved into empty air, and with ill the many discomforts and wants of the resent, staring him in the countenance, Jack undressed himself and jumped into bed.

# PART II.

About six weeks after the reading of the will, Jack found himself very unexpectedly, by the death of old Onibble, thrown out of emovment. Jack had no money and no credit.

or the small i'em he owed her for board, and he wire of the door-bell was almost worn out importunate pullings of clamorous creditors whom he was totally unable to pay. Jack took it very philosophically. He got up in the morning and, after cating his breakfast, he would go to some place where he could see the over very carefully, hoping to find something which would suit his abilities. From thence he would go and wander musingly along the to his boarding house, to meet cold looks and eat the warm dinner of his hostess. One evening after a day spent in this unsat-

isfactory manner, Jack was scated in his room, his feet resting upon his bed, with a mild Havana in his mouth, (a present from a fellow boarder,) smoking away very complacently. enjoying the soothing properties of the delic ious weed, when his meditations were unpleas antly brought to a termination by the sudden appearance of his landlady.
"My dear Mr. Bramble," the lady began in

her most winning manner, "I should really like

Since in to have some money this evening."
"So would I, Mrs. Jones," replied Jack with the most perfect sang froid. "I should like to go and see the new pantomime at Astley's, "You would!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones,

voice grown suddenly as shrill as a cracked et, "you would like to go to the theatre, would you, instead of paying your honest debts! Now I just tell you what it is, Mr. Bramble, if you think I am a goin to market well as in winter; for surely, butter made in this bramble, if you think I am a goin' to market way possesses a delicious richness and dryness which cannot be found in any other.—Culticator.

Bramble, if you think I am a goin' to market every mornin' of my life to buy the best as the market affords for such idle, tobacco-smokin' market affords for such idle, tobacco-smokin' fellows as you, you are mistaken. Not another day do you live in this house; and if you don't go to-morrow mornin'. I'll get a police officer and have you put out neck and hee's. Se remember; and shutting the door after her with a crash, she went down stairs.

"What is to become of me?" thought Jack. as soon as she had departed. "There is no mistake about the old lady now-I've got to evacuate the premises. Oh Uncle, why did'nt you leave me a few hundreds, instead of that old Bible," suddenly thought Jack, "I wonder. if I was to read a few chapters in it, if I could

sion of it which tells of Daniel's delivery from out the lion's den, as that he considered the most applicable to his situation, the only very immaterial difference in the considered to protect private property, and respect personal immaterial difference being that Daniel was in the lion's den, and unable to get out, while Jack was in what he considered a bad a place,

and had to go out.

it? and for one thousand pounds! Quickly he terns over another leaf, another note, and try now claimed by the State of Texas between the Same large amount! Lucky Jack, all for the same large amount! Lucky Jack, all thy woes are ended. Precious leaves, twenty of them each concealing the same amount making in all twenty thousand pounds. Dear dear old Bible—and he fairly clasps it to his heart, and rolls back with it upon the bed in

The first thing that Jack did upon the folowing morning was to look into the precious book and assure himself that he had not been freaming, and the next after, getting change for one of the notes to pay Mrs. Jones, which he did to that good lady's utter astonishment. He also startled all his other creditors in a like manner, and could afterwards walk the street without molestation Jack said it somehow go wind that he had become heir to a fortune, and says it is astonishing how the number of his triends (?) increased in concequence of

verse, and although he dotes upon his children and thinks them a little smarter than any body's else, yet better than all does he love the old volume that brought him such good

THE CLAIM OF TEXAS TO THE RIO DEL NORTE, AS ITS BOUNDARY, EXAMINED.

From what precedes, it appears that the Govrament of the United States considered the refusal of Mexico to receive a resident Envoy or Min ister as a sufficient cause for War; and the Rio del Norte as the legitimate boundary of Texas The first opinion is now of no importance; but the question of Boundary, which was the immediate cause of hostilities, has to this day been the greatest impediment to the contraint of Peace. I feel satisfied that, if this was settled, there would be no insuperable difficulty in arranging other

The United States claim no other portion of the Mexican dominions, unless it be by right of conquest. The tract of country between the Rio Nucces and the del Norte, is the only one which A ucces and the del Norte, is the only one which has been claimed by both parties, as respectively belonging either to Texas or Mexico. As regards every other part of the Mexican possessions, the United States never had claimed any portion of it. The iniquity of acquiring any portion of it, otherwise than by fair compact freely consented to by Mexico, is self-evident. It is, in every respect, not important the statement of the control of the self-evident. most important to examine the grounds on which the claim of the United States to the only territory claimed by both nations is founded. It is the mai

question at issue.

The Republic of Texas did, by an act of December, 1836, declare the Rio del Norte to be its boundary. It will not be seriously contended that a nation has a right, by a law of its own, to determine what is or shall be the boundary between it and another country. The act was nothing more than the expressions of the wishes or pretensions of the Government. Its only practical effect was that emineting from its that, eminating from its Congress or legislative body, it made it imperative on the Executive no to conclude any Peace with Mexico unless that boundary was agreed to. As regards right, the act of Texas is a perfect nullity. We want the arguments and documents by which the claim is

On a first view the pretention is truly startling There is no exception: the Rio Norte, from it ource to its mouth, is declared to be the rightful oundary or Texas. The river has its source within the Department, Province or State of New Mexico, which it traverses through its whol ength from north to south, dividing it into two parequal parts. The largest and most populous including Santa Fe, the capital, lies on the let bank of the rivor, and is, therefore, embraced with in the claim of Texas. Now this province of New Mexico was first visited and occupied by the Spaniards under Vasquez Coronado, in the years 1540 to 1542. It was at that time voluntarily vacuated, subsequently revisited, rnd some scitle ments made about the year 1583; finally con quered in 1595 by the Spaniards, under the com end of Onate. An insurrection of the Indian reentered in the casning year, and after a long resistance, reconquered it. This was an internaconflict with the Aborigines; but, as related to Foreign Powers, the sovereignty of the Spaniard over the territory was never called in question and it was, in express terms, made the Wes-tern Boundary of Louisiana in the Royal Charter

f the French Government.

The conquest of the province by Onate took lace five and twenty years prior to the landing of he Pilgrims in New England, and twelve years efore any permanent settlement had been made in North America, on the shores of the Atlantic by either England, France, Holland, Sweden or ny other Power, but that in Florida by Spain

erself.

I have in vain sought for any document error I have in vain songial for any document, ema-nating from the Republic or State of Texas for the purpose of sustaining its claim either to New Mexico or the country bordering on the lower portion of the del Norte. The only official papers within my reach, in which the claim of Texas is and December 3, 1846; and these refer only to the country bordering on the lower part of the del Norte. The portion of the Message of May 11. Norte. The portion of the Message of May 11.
1846, relating to that subject, is as follows: Meantime Texas by the final action of our Congress,
had become an integral part of our Union. The
Congress of Texas, by its act of December 19.
1836, had declared the Rio del Norte to be the
boundary of that Republic. Its jurisdiction had
been extended and exercised beyond the Nucces.
The country between that river and the del Norte
had been represented in the Congress and in the had been represented in the Congress and in the Convention of Texas; had thus taken part in the act of Annexation itself; and is now included within one of our Congressional Districts. Our own Congress had, moreover, with great unanin ity, by the act approved December 31, 1845, re cognized the country beyond the Nueces as a par of our territory, by including it within our Reve nue system; and a Revenue officer, to reside with in that District, has been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It became,

the advice and consent of the Senate. It became, therefore, of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly, on the 13th of January last instructions it that I am so unlucky. So here goes.

Jack reached down the old Bible from its resting place, and placing it upon the little table, drew it up to the side of the bed, upon which he seated himself, and snuffing his candle, commenced turning over the yellow leaves of the ancient volume, in order to find that porsion of it which tells of Daniel's delivery from the seated himself, and snuffing his candle, commenced turning over the yellow leaves of the ancient volume, in order to find that porsion of it which tells of Daniel's delivery from

In his annual message of December 8, 1846, the President states that Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, has been Jack had not turned over more than thirty always claimed as extending west to the Rio ages, when suddenly his eve rested upon some. Grande; that this fact is established by decpages. when suddenly his eye rested upon something lying between the leaves. With a cry of joy he seizes it in his hands and holds it up to the light. It is a bank note! can he believe the leaves which was ceded to Spain by the District of the Department.

He then repeats the Acts of Texas with reference to their boundaries; stating that "during a period of more than nine years, which intervened between the adoption of her constitution and her annexation as one of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and jurisdiction ever the territory and inhabitants west of the Nueces; suchs a organizing and defining limits of counties extending to the Rio Grande; establishing courts of justice, and extending her judicial system over the territory; establishing also a custom house, post-offices, and a land-

The President designates by the name of Texas, the cession of Louisana by France to the United States; and he again calls the territory ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819, the Texas. He intimates that the claim of the United States to the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Norte was derived the Landau of Texas, and that by Jack Bramble is a married man with a large the Sabine and the Rio Norte was derived family, and although he loves his wife, and there is not another just such a one in the uniclaiming as far west as the river, the United States did recognize that it was the boundary of the Texas. I really do not understand what meant by this assertion.

fortune, and as Jack has become a very sober fellow, and a member of meeting besides, he says his uncle was right after all; and even if there had been no money in it, he couldn't have left him any thing better than "the old Fancily Bible."

The United States claimed the Rio Norte as being the legitimate boundary of Louisana, and not of Texas. Neither they nor France had ever been in possession of the country beyond the Sabine. Spain had always held possession and had divided the territory into provinces as she pleased. One of these was called Texas, and its boundaries had been designated and altered at her will. With these the United States had no concern. If their claim could be sustained, it must be by proving that The United States claimed the Rio Norte as could be sustained, it must be by proving that Louisana extended of right thus far. This had no connection with the boundaries which Spain might have assigned to her province of Texas. These might have extended beyond the Rio del Norte, or have been east of the Rio Nueces. There is not the slightest connection be-tween the legitimate boundaries of Louisiana and those of the Spanish provinces of Texas.-

The presumed identity is a mere supposition. It is not necessary to discuss the soundness of the pretensions to the Rio Norte, asserted by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe, since they were yielded in exchange of Florida and some other objects by the treaty of 1819; a treaty extremely popular at the time, and the exe-cution of which was pressed with great zeal and perseverance.
Whenever ultimately ceded to Mexico, that

republic fixed its boundaries as it thought prop-er. Texas and Coahuila were declared to form a State; and the Rio Nueces was made the boundary of Texas. When Texas declared itself independent, it was the insurrection of only part of a State; for Cohahuila remained united to Mexico. But the Rio Nueces was the boundary between the department of Texas and the State of Tamaulipas. The whole contested territory lies within the limits of Tamaulipas, which never was under the Mexican

Government, connected in any shape with only that between the United States and Mexico; and in that view of the subject, it is quite immaterial whether the acts of the United

resolution for the annexation of Texas, the question of the boundary between it and Mex-

The only arguments in the President's mes-sage, which sustain the right of Texas to terri-ver the country lying on the left bank of the ritory beyond the Nucces, are contained in del Norte, which, like New-Mexico, had been and C. M. Clay of Ky., were parties. These those passages, in which it is asserted that the jurisdiction of Texas has been extended and exercised beyond the Nucces; that the country between the river and the del Norte had been represented in the Congress and Convention of Texas, had taken part in the annexation of itself, and was now included within one of our Congressional districts.

But it is not stated in the President's mesage, how far beyond the Nucces the jurisdicion of Texas had been extended, nor what part of the country between that river and the del Norte had been represented in the Congress and Convention of Texas and was then neluded within one of our Congressional dis-

settlement of San Patrico, consisting of twenty families. That small district, though beyond the Nueces, was contiguous to and in

which it might be supposed from the message that the jurisdiction of Texas had been extended, so as to be included within one of our Congressional districts? Here, again, Texas had erected that small settlement into a county called San Patrico, and declared that this ounty extended to the Rio del Norte. This like all other declaratory acts of the same kind of right. The State of Texas might with e-qual propriety, have declared that the bounlary extended to the Sierra Madre or to the Pacific. The true question of right to any ter-ritory beyond the Mexicun limits of the Department of Texas depends upon the facts: By whom was the territory in question actually in-hacited and occupied? and had the inhabitants united with Texas in the insurrection a-

San Patrico and Corpus Christi, till within a few miles of the del Norte, is a perfect desert 160 miles wide by the route pursued by Gen. Taylor, as stated by himself, and near 120

miles in a straight line.

The only settled part of it is along the left bank of the del Norte, and but a few miles in breadth. This belt was settled, inhabited and ccupied exclusively by Mexicans. It included the town of Leredo; and Mexico had a cu tom house at Brazos, north of the mouth of arms it had ever been, and was at the time

In the course of the war between Mexico ters, or instigated others to write them. He refers and Texas, incursions had been occasionally for his authority to the "conjectures" of the made by each party into the territories of the other. A Mexican officer had once or twice We very much fear that Gen. Scott's head has A Mexican officer had, once or twice democracy occupation of San Antonio, within the limits of Texas; and the Texans had on one occasion taken Loredo itself, and more than once had carried their arms not only to the left bank of the del Norte, but even infirmity, and so greatly does this predominate infirmity, and so greatly does this predominate. beyond that river. In both cases the aggressive parties had been repulsed and expelled. The last Texan expedition of that kind took place in December, 1842, and terminated in their defeat at Mier.

When General Taylor marched to the del Norte, he issued an order, [No. 30] translated into the Spanish, ordering all under his command to observe with the most scrupulous re-spect the rights of all the inhabitants, who night be found in peaceful prosecution of their respective occupations, as well on the right as on the left side of the Rio Grande. No interon the left side of the Rio Grande. No inter-ference, he adds, will be allowed with the civ-that each and every one of them was false,—bu il rights or religious privileges of the inhabi-

In June, 1845, General Taylor had been directed to select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte, such a site as would be best adapt d to repel invasion and to protect our Western border. But on the 8th of July following, the Secretary of War, addressed the

following letter to him:
"The Department is informed that Mexico has some military establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are and for some time have been in the actual occupation of her troops. In carrying out the instruc-tions heretofore received, you will be careful to avoid any acts of aggression unless an actual state of war should exist. The Mexican forces at the posts in the possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed as long as have been so, will not be disturbed as long as the relations of peace between the U.S. and Mexico continue."

The young man wore a beard and mousta-che, and had on a splendid claret-colored coat, on the 30th July 1845, the Secretary of a satin vest, and a pair of light blue military

On the 30th July 1845, the Secretary of War again addressed General Taylor, as fol-

"You are expected to occupy, protect that defend the territory of Texas; to the extent that it has been occupied by the people of Texas. The Rio Grande is claimed to be the with delight his boyish games in good old Balboundary between the two countries, and up to this boundary you are to extend your protection, only excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof, which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, or Mexican settlements over which the Republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of annexation or shortly before that event. It is expected, in selecting the establishment for expected, in selecting the establishment for the context of the cont nexation or shortly before that event. It is expected, in selecting the establishment for your troops, you will approach as near the boundary line, the Rio Grande, as prudence will dictate. With this view the President dewill dictate. With this view the President dewill dictate. With this view the President dewill dictate. Under the Mexican army he held the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the resident developed to the provide the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the resident developed to the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the resident developed to the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the resident developed to the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the resident developed to the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the resident developed to the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the resident developed to the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the rank of Major, and is reported to be a gallant and skilling the rank of sires that your position, for a part of your for-ces at least, should be west of the River Nuc-

States emanated from Congress or from the Executive. No act of either, recognizing the territory beyond the Nucces as a part of the territory of the United States, can be alledged Administration was of the opinion that, till the against Mexico, as a proof of their right to this country was elaimed. Any such act is only an assertion, a declaration, but not an argument left bank of the del Norte ought not to be disselves in the demands made upon Congress for sustaining the right. It is however, proper to observe here that the port of delivery west of the Nucces, erected by the act of Congress, successes of the American arms have not the Committee on Claims, are between thirty "To establish a collection district in the State of Texas," was at Corpus Christi, a place which was in the actual possession of the State of er portion of the Rto Norte, was identically fexas.

It must also be premised that, in the joint as in the other. Why a distinction has been plan in their long join by through New Mex ico was expressly reserved as one which should be settled by treaty between the United States and Mexico.

Government for New-Mexicoas a country conpured, and the two to one persons or party is for an amount equal to one quered, and without any regard to the claim of Texas while, on the other hand, he has persons or party is for an amount equal to one quered, and without any regard to the claim of Texas while, on the other hand, he has persons or party is for an amount equal to one quered, and without any regard to the claim of Texas while, on the other hand, he has persons or party is for an amount equal to one quered. mitted that State to extend its jurisdiction of the great body of Mexicans who attacked the conquered by the arms of the United States.

Not a shadow of proof has been adduced to expenditure incident to the war with Mexico sustain the pretensions of Texas to that district; and justice imperiously requires that it should by treaty of peace be restored to Mexmagnitude, will be multiplied four times in a

> GEN. SCOTT AND HIS OFFICERS. The commander-in-chief of the army in Mexico, and the captain of the naval forces in the Gulf, have both committed blunders, the effects of which will stick to them quite as long as any fame latest foolish act of Gen. Scott -

who braise is bestowed on certain officers and who bear on the certain officers and who den. Scott's own views. He immediately takes it for granted that the letters were written or procured to be written by the officers whose praises they set forth, and puts this charge, not directly, but in such terms that his language can bear no other construction, into a general order. He pretends to have no proof of the fact; he professes only to infer it from the contents of the letters, and proceeds to charge the officers, whom he ies to be the authors of the letters, with puf-

the injustice of this proceeding of Gen. Scott. To make his own suspicions the ground of a 1 u lic charge against the honor of the officers under his command, however strong those suspicions may have been, is not to be excused by the rules of any

That the country adjacent to the left bank of the river was exclusively in the possession of the Mexicans, was well known to our Government.

That the country adjacent to the left bank of the river was exclusively in the possession of the Mexicans, was well known to our Government. of folly and injustice.

> Unfit to serve on a Jury.-A juror in the Su-preme Court of New York the other day made many efforts to get off, on innumerable excusers of every sort. Judge Gray listened with patience to the end, and then told him that he might gonot because that he believed any of his excuses, because a man capable of resorting to such decep-tion to get rid of serving on a jury, was unfit to be entrusted, even on his oath, with the interests of his fellow men. The unlucky juror took himself off, feeling like the meanest man's counsel i

THE SON OF AN EMPEROR. The following is copied from the N. Orleans

Yesterday morning we happened to be in the Clerk's office of the First District Court.

A crowd of gentlemen, most of them clerks, or in some way employed in the courts, were standing around a handsome looking young man, in whom they seemed to recognize an ole

pantaloons, striped with silver. Several of the clerks recognized him as a school-mate, and talked over their pastines in the gounds sur

Though he had forsaken the marble for the cannon-ball, and the "bandy-stick" for the sa-bre, he still recollected his playmates and the games that they were wont to delight in. The

ful officer He was, if we mistake not, an aid to Santa Anna, and in various actions that have taken place, deported himself in a man-ner that gained the credit and approbation of all. We understand that the family of the late not those over which Texas did not claim jurisdiction, but those on the east bank of the Rio Grande over which Texas did not exerting that Major Augustin Iturbide will leave that Major Augustin Iturbide will leave this cise jurisdiction at the period mentioned. The city in a few days, on a short visit to his rela-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1817

mount, and most of them are so well established in justice that their payment cannot be es caped from.

#### From the Providence Journal. EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

Among the expenses of the war, is one claswhich they may acquire during the war with Mex-that seldom enter into the original estimate, i.e. The ungentlemanly reprimand of Lient. but which never fails to :well the total amount. Now the actual jurisdiction beyond the Nue-ces never extended farther than the adjacent in such language, that the disgrace fell entirely up-losses sustained and property seized, add to the on the commodore in the eyes of nine tenths of other thousand incidents of war. These claim on the commodore in the eyes of nine tenths of his countrymen,—has found a parallel in the gcu have not ceased even yet. Similar claims a beyond the Nueces, was configuous to and in the actual possession of Texas, On this account it might be rightfully included within the might be rightfully included within the surface against Mexican invasion,

But what was the country between this small settlement of San Patrico, or between the Corpus Christi and the Rio del Norte, over which it might be supposed from the message that the settlement of San Patrico, or between the corpus Christi and the Rio del Norte, over which it might be supposed from the message that the settlement of San Patrico, or between the corpus Christi and the Rio del Norte, over which it might be supposed from the message that the settlement of San Patrico, or between the corpus Christi and the Rio del Norte, over the settlement of San Patrico, or between the corpus Christi and the Rio del Norte, over the settlement of San Patrico, or between the corpus Christi and the Rio del Norte, over the settlement of San Patrico, or between the corpus Christi and the Rio del Norte, over the settlement of San Patrico, or between the country between this small settlement of San Patrico, or between the country between the settlement of San Patrico, or between the country between the settlement of San Patrico, or between the country between the settlement of San Patrico, or between the country between this sand is the order of Gen. Scott respecting certain letters rising out of the present war have already become in, and if the war could be closured to day, they would not cease to come in for many years. It will probably surprise themselves his advice, but he certainly exceeded themselves his advice, but he certa kept the account, that such was the case. Whatever may be the reasons for the arrest of the officers, and however proper it may be to keep our opinion respecting it in reserve till we know more of the facts, there is no such reason for suspending our judgement concerning Scott's general order, which carries its condemnation on its land order, which carries its condemnation on its land order. al order, which carries its condemnation on its face. Of all the follies he has ever committed this appears to us the grossest. He finds two anonymous letters in the newspapers of the United States, purporting to come from the army, in which traise is bestowed on certain officers and from others, in a manner not agreeing the complete of the complet

revenue of succeeding years. To no govern-ment upon the globe is war so expensive as to fing themselves in the newspapes, and malignant-ours; to no people is war, successful or unsuc-ty attempting to exclude their brother officers om the credit they very justly claim. All this done in language ridiculously affected.

No further disclosure of facts is needed to show reckoned in dollars and cents.

> WESLEY'S LIBERALITY. Perhaps no Englishman, since the days of Ber

recommand, however strong those suspicions may have been, is not to be excused by the rules of any code of morality that we know of.

It seems, however, that these suspicions were extremely vague. Gen. Scott does not himself pretend to know what charge he shall bring a gainst the officers against whom his general order is issued—whether that of having written the let-

cise Order for a return of . 'Rev. Sir, As the Commissioners cannot doubt but you have pla for which you have hitherto neglected to make: sween you have interest negrected to make a centry, &c, to which he wrote this memorable at sweer—Sir, I have two silver tea spoons at Lot don and two at Bristol. This is all the pla which I have at present and I shall not buy at more, white so many around me want bread.

am, Sir, your most humble servant, John Welley?

PHILADELPHIA, Dec .22, P. M. AN ELEPHANT BROKE LOOSE-HIS ANTIC Au elephant at the Zoological Institute, in the city, this afternoon, became greatly enraged, whe he attacked and nearly killed his keeper, name be attacked and nearly killed his keeper, name William Kelly. He then broke open saveral a the cages containing wild beasts, and set them liberty. He then proceeded to kill several mor keys, whom he despatched, in a hurry. Then was great excitement and alarm among the people. After considerable trouble he was final mastered and secured.

House's Telegraph.-Ofthis enterprise, the

Journal of Commerce remarks this:

House's telegraph prints its communications the rate of 180 letters a minute. Between ever two words is a dash, and before the operator is register by which he can detect any error the me ment it is made.

House's Telegraph is extending in many directions, and is very popular every where. Its man agers take pains to accommodate the people, and to secure the good will of every body. We hope it will generally supersede F. O. J. Smith's more problem.

## MAJOR GAINES AT HOME.

Hom John P. Gaines arrived at Covingtor Ky., on Thursday, and was received with dis uished honor. A large procession was for med at the Kenton House; and moved thene to the Methodist Church, Mr. John W. Ste enson, in behalf of the citizens, then address ed Major Gaines, tendering him their congra-ulations and cordial welcome on his retur-

Maj. Gaines after returning his heartfer thanks, spoke about an hour and a half, for th most part presenting a narrative of his entrance into Mexico, the victories of General

He said very little of political matters. regard to the war, he re-avowed the opinio declared by bim before he joined the arm that it was wrongfully brought about by or Government, and he now achief that the ministration were quite as censurable for the nanner of its prosecution as for its unjust or in. The army, he knew from personal of servation, had suffered for want of provision armition and men, the means of furnishing a which had been placed in the bands of th

President by Congress.

Not only had the gallant soldiers suffere great personal privations owing to the dereliction of the Executive, but the war had been etually prolonged and rendered much mor bloody and disastrons than it would otherwise have been. Had the President employed the means at his disposal in reinforcing Gen. Sthe city of Mexico would have been capture carlier, and in his opinion, with a far less los of life than that actually incurred from the in fliciency of the Administration.

In these opinions respecting the failure of the Executive to furnish provisions, munition and men to the army, and the mournful re ults of such inefficiency, Major Gaines sai every man in the army, whatever his politic predifictions, curphatically con urred with

He avowed his intention to vote in Congres the war legally exists; but he also avowed,w great emphasis: his decisive determination t oppose the annexation of any Mexican terri tory to the United States, or the incorporation of any portion of the people of Mexico with

in Mexico in favor of peace with the United States, and he had no hope of any treaty through the instrumentality of Mr. Trist.

We learn from Great Falls that Burnham one of the persons arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the number of Freenan, has turned State's evidence, and testifie that Freeman was knocked down and stunne held under water by the three men who have been suspected of the crime, viz: himself, young Fernald and Usher, until life was extinct. Usher was arrested on suspicion of being the nur-derer of Parker, at Manchester.—Dorer In-

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Alabama, the object of which is to prevent the separation of the families of negroes, and to exempt their sale by legal process. A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the bill, but was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Lowrie, of whose terrible death, in the Chinese Seas, we copied an account from the Lowrie, for many years Secretary of the U. S. Senute, and a graduate of the Princeton Seminary. He married a daughter of the late S. Boyd, Esq. of the New York Board, and went to India in the service of the Presbyterian

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

The Military Committee of the Senate, reorted a bill, a few days ago, for adding ten of the regular army; and vesterday the same omnittee regular army; and sutborizing "twenty new regiments of volunteers." When all these regiments shall be raised the Army of the Uited States, regular and volunteer, will amount to some sixty or seventy thousand neu, at a cost of millions of money, which it is at present impossible to estimate, and all to vindiate the personal consistency of President Polk. The ruinous consequences of this illstarred Mexican war are now rapidly approa-ching a point which the most blinded follower of party will be unable to extenuate or up-

WATERING CATTLE.-Many farmers suffer a loss by not providing good and convenient water for their cattle. An animal that is compelled to go half a mile over a slippery road, and chased perhaps by does cannot gain in flesh by the op-eration. If a cow has to travel twice a day balt a mile to water, and return, she travels two miles a day; -or ten cows perfor twenty miles of travel-

It is said that \$200,000 have been expended "by an old and respectable citizen" of Cincinnati, in the purchase of marble in Itily for the entire front of a house he is creeting in